The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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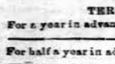

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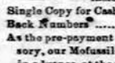

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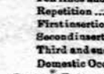

TO sail about 15th instant. The fine A 1, Ship MARINUS, 512 tons register, daily expected, will sail for Kurrachee, or about 10th instant, for freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.

4th June 1863.

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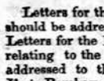

SHIP AGENORIA will take Goods and Passengers, if early application is made to Messrs. Peel Cassels & Co., or to the Captain at Cursetjee and Eduljee Dubash for the Ship.

P. JOHNSON, Master.

Bombay, 12th June 1863.

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Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Corrigan will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 4 P.M., calling weather permitting at Sedasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, and Colombo.

Cargo and passengers for ports on the Coromandel Coast, Madras and Calcutta will be transhipped to another of the Company's Steamers at Colombo for conveyance to their port of destination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

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Notices.

NOTICE.—All Goods from the *Morayshire*, for which notice to take delivery has been given, but for which Boats have not been sent by the respective parties, have been landed by our Muccadum, and are now lying at the Custom-house at the expense and risk of the concerned, from the time of leaving the Ship's side.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF A COTTON PRESS BUILDING on the Bunder of the Victoria Land and Press Co. at Colaba. Drawings and Specifications for the same may be seen at the Office of the undersigned on and after Wednesday the 10th instant.

No Tenders will be received after 5 o'clock P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 1st of July (proximo).

LECKIE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers Prince of Wales Press Co. Limited.
Bombay, 5th June 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Lord Raglan*, from London, are requested to SEND OF BOATS for their respective Cargoes, failing which, they will be landed by Captain Pope, at the Custom-house, at their expense and risk.

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FOR SALE, at a reduced price, in order to close consignment, a few Cases of Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co.'s Superior PALE SHERRY, at Rs. 18 per dozen. Apply to GEO. POLLEXFEN & Co.

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Piping laid down.

G. BURSTALL & Co., Chinchpoogly.

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Rifle complete with sling, muzzle stopper snap cap, and sword bayonet	125
Or without bayonet	115

Bullets and lubricating wads can also be supplied.

Bombay, 2nd June 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

HAM AND CHEESE.—For sale at the Godown of Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., No. 6, Apollo Street. Price 12 Annas per lb.

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Rampart Row

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Poona, 29th May 1863.

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Do. Hoes	„	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	2
Do. do. do. 6 „	„	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 „	„	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 „	„	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	„	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	„	23	0
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Also Vegetable Seeds as follows, available separately, at the prices affixed :—PEAS : Flannagan's Early, Rs. 1 per quart; Impl. Norfolk Marrow, Rs. 2 do.; Stuart's Pearls, Marrow, Rs. 1 do.; Amazon, Rs. 1½ do.; Veitch's Perfection, Rs. 2 do.; Scarlet Sweet, White Sweet, Purple Sweet, Painted Lady, and Striped, 8 as. per oz.;—CABBAGES: Early Battersea, Red Pickling, 4 as. do.; Early York, 6 as do.;—BEANS: French, Rs. 1½ per quart;—LETTUCE: White Cos, Rs. 1 per oz.; and Drumhead, 8 as. per oz; Thousand Headed, 4 as. per oz.—RADISHES: and Red and White Turnip, Olive Shaped, and Wood's Frame, 4 as. per oz;—ONIONS White Spanish, Globe, Strasburg, and Brown Spanish, 12 as. per oz; Tripoli Onion Stone and Yellow Malta, 6 as. per oz.; Red Beet, Leeks, Green Curled Endive, Hogg's Newcastle Savoy, Nonsuch Red Celery, Imported Brussels Sprouts, and Sweet Marjoram, 8 as. per oz.; Kohl Rabi 6 as. per oz; James's Middle Carrot 4 as. per oz.; Best Ridge Cucumber, Rs. 1 per oz. Water Cress, Rs. 1 per ½ oz. Cora Salad, 4 as. per oz.; Sage, 12 as. per ½ oz.; Stadtholder and London Cauliflower Rs. 1½ per oz.; Early and Late White and Purple Sprouting Brocoli, 12 as. per oz.; Enfield Maschless Parsley, Thyme and Vegetable Marrow, 4 as. per oz.; Rhubarb, 12 as. per oz.; Newcastle Curled Borecole, 8 as. per oz.—FLOWER SEEDS: Hearts-ease, Rs. 2 per ½ oz.

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De la Rue's Pocket Books in great variety.
Swan Quills, very superior,—per bundle of 25 Rs, 7 8
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Reels, with 100 yards best Line ..... „ 45 0
D'Oyleys, in boxes of six ..... „ 2 4
Hick's and Allen's Adhesive Luggage Labels in packets of 2 dozen ..... „ 0 4
Chess and Draft Boards and Men for the Million. Rs 1½, 1½, and..... „ 2 0
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Ball Programme Cards, richly ornamented, and of assorted colours. Also Pencils for ditto.
Racket, Cricket, and Golf Bats and Balls; Footballs; Quoits; Chess, Draught, and Backgammon Boards and Men; Dominoes; Lawn Billiards; Race, Bombardment, Cannonade, and Tivoli Boards.

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Mission Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas.
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Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J Hormusjee, Apollo Street.

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SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, sedentary employment, or Professional Observation, and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum* Press; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 14 Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY FOR JUNE 1863,

Contains—1, Anglo-Indian Literature. 2, My Wife. 3, Colonies and Colonisation.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 13th June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	½%
Madras	30 days' sight	10 0¼
China	60 Do. do.	224 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	125 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	168 prem.,
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	4 prem.,
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	47 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	25 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	112 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	130 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	134 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 21,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 dr.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co	3,067	37½ per share	Rs. 10,800 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	550 per share	Rs. 1,600 prem.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	250 per share	[per share. Rs. 12,000 prm.
RAILWAY COS.			[per share.
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidate Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockji Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 300 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co. late Alice Spinning and Weaving Company, limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bronjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 15,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1835-36	99¼
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
Now Five per Cent. Loan	109½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	119

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	240
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	59¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-12

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 7s.	6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 15s.	0d. nominal.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 5s.	0d. nominal.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (12th June 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	485 to 490
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	480 to 482
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	480 to 482
New Oomrawuttee	"	435 to 445
New Compta	"	435 to 440
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	555 to 560
New Barsee, and Nuggar	"	435 to 450
New Veraval	"	435 to 455
New Khandeish	"	425 to 430
New Pondicherie	"	452 to 453
New Acoote	"	455 to 460
New Mangalore	"	445 to 450
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to 1,615.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish . at Rs.		6-11 to 6-12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-4 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
Niger	"	37 to 38
	"	27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at 1s. 11¾d.	"
3 Do. at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do. at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do. at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office) at 1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 5th June 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0d. do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" on demand	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

To be remitted through the Corporation ... Without charge.
To be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Hours of business 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 9th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY,
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
" 3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"
" On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	"
" 3 Do. Do.	"	2-53	"
" On Demand	"	2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rup.
" " " 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
" " " 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
" " " 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" " " 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland " "	On demand	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland			

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per anm.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Bullion cannot be taken on deposit.

Notices of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 12th June 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 9th June 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto " at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto on demand ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN REYCOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1863. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
June 12	Sirocco	Robison	London 27 Feb.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The Ship *Culloden*, A. Smith, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Malarbar Coast, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 12TH JUNE 1863.

For London.

Scotland.—15 packages Sundries, Treacher and Co.

Mystery.—63 cases Pearl Shells, 167 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Golam Hosen and Co.

For Liverpool.

Peter Maxwell.—42 bales Cotton, 147 cwt., Doulachund Candareemull; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Bachordass Ambirdass.

Caithian.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 55 bales Cotton, 172½ cwt., Pestonjee Jevunjee and Co.

Sir Charles Napier.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cowasjee Jehangir; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Cursondass Vulubdass.

Forganhall.—42 bags Matheesced, 83 cwt., Caderbhoy Monsonjee.

Douglas Castle.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Jewraz Mejjee; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Jaysingbhoy Hutisaysing.

Americana.—250 bales Orchillaweed, 875 cwt., Macnee and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Khatesy Tulany.

Clifton Belle.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Ravagur Coovergee.

Auchneagh.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Varesy Malljee; 100 bags Linseed, 225 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Pairaz Champsy.

Thetis.—111 bales Cotton, 388½ cwt., Nugeenadass Pemchund; 50 bales Wool, 100 cwt., Hubibhoy Ebram; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Tom Whiffler.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy; 500 bundles Sursseesed, 250 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Bavelaw.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama; 45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Hurridass Cullianjee.

Bulwark.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

South.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Raychund Sakerchund.

Star of Brunswick.—475 bales Cotton, 166½ cwt., Madewjee Soonderjee; 475 bales Cotton, 166½ cwt., Hirjee Enderjee; 440 bales Cotton, 1,540 cwt., Virjee Sobhagchund.

Saraask.—15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Soonderjee Nanjee and Co.

Ambrose.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 179 bundles Coiryarn, 50 cwt., Frangopulo Agelarto and Co.

Floating Light.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Curumchand Premchund.

Norah Greame.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Khoobchund Raychund; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cullianjee Mooljee; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Purdass Jeathia.

Sea Queen.—1,140 bags Sursseesed, 1,710 cwt., Fernandise.

Broughton Hall.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Sam Handel.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Venus.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Bacherdass Ambirdass.

For Havre.

Mina.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Permanund Ruttonjee.

Leocadie and Anna.—575 bags Jingillyseed, 287½ cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

For Galle.

Steamer *Behar.*—9 box Specie, Mercantile Bank.

For New York.

Anne Armstrong.—7 bags Linseed, 10½ cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

For Foochow.

Steamer *Behar.*—5 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Jumalbhoy Jairaz.

For Honykong.

Steamer *Indore.*—4 cases Umbrellas, 80 dozens, Cowasjee Manockjee; 50 packages Shasabale, 38¾ cwt., Ramoobhoy Dhurumsy; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Momud Dhurumsy and Co.; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Manockjee Nesserwanjee Pacha; 32 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goodjee Sungamy; 33 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.

Steamer *Behar.*—16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Alaibhoy Hubibbhoy; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mahmud Dhurumsy and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jumalbhoy Jairaz; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dossa; 32½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Indore.*—15 chests Malwa Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoan Moosy; 66 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalucdina & Co.

Steamer *Behar.*—10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jumalbhoy Jairaz; 31 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	Do.
3.	Dalhousie	Kurrachee.
4.	Goolamar	Bombay Harbour.
5.	Hugh Rose	
6.	Snake	
7.	Zenobia	
8.	Hornet (s) Daymans	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[(s). signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

985 Bucephalus, Black—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. June 8)
1191 Conway, C. Spance—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 11)
724 Moravshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1047 Mystery, Slap—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1107 Scotland, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 29)
784 Shannon, Hemsworth—Gaddum & Co. (c. l. June 8)
335 Wellington, G. Ditcham—Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 29)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1559 Africana, Hatfield—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1127 Albion, Thompson. (c. l. May 13)
962 Ambrose, Daniel—Souza Pinto & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1046 Americana, Pott—MacNee & Co. (c. l. May 14)
680 Auchnesgh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. June 4)
1042 Bavelaw, Hughes—Souza Pinto & Co. (c. l. April 29)
1180 Belle Isle, Babot—Steahr, Prieger & Co.
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1459 Broughton Hall, W. Tale—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 25)
1332 Bulwark, Binmantyne—W. Nicot & Co. (c. l April 30)
1063 Castalian, Wellbourne—Cosy and & Co. (c. l. April 24)
1081 Clifton Belle, B. Bustin—Coupland & Co (c. l. May 19)
1133 Crescent, English—F. Chambers. (c. l. April 23)
945 Dalkeith, Waugh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 21)
666 Douglas Castle—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1540 Empire of Peace, J. Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 24)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 14)
213 Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1986 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. (l. c. May 2)
1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1069 Forganhall, Guthrie—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1849 Glen Malzie, Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1117 Henry Moore—W. Nicol & Graham & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1160 John Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. May 16)
983 Lewchaw, Sinclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
510 Margaret Blair, Ball—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. June 9)
956 Matheran, T. Mesnard—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 27)
237 Morning Light, J. Gullies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1118 Nagasaki, Wood—A. H. Gorna & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1001 North Germin, Eade—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. June 9)
1042 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Apr 28)
493 Pharamond, W. H. Searl—Dr. Burjorjee. (c. l. May 6)
455 Pioneer (s), R. Taunton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
973 Rajah of Cochin,—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 27)
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
777 Shard, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. June 6)
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 9)
1075 South, Wilson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1228 Southern Belle, R. Bryce—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. May 8)
1632 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K., Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1122 Thetis, Chapman—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1132 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Macnee & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1190 Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
1155 Zuleika, Riddell—Leckie & Co. (c. l. June 4)

FOR HAVRE.

401 Leocadie and Anna—Jules Siegfried & Co. (c. l. June 6)
366 Mina, Nordstran. (c. l. May 28)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

702 Gem of the Ocean—Stearns Hobart & Co. (c. l. May 11)

FOR PERNAMBUCO FOR ORDERS.

743 Edith Byrne, Whitway—J. S. Moore & Co. (c. l. May 20)

FOR CALCUTTA.

559 Bussorah Merchant—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 21)
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
933 St. Bernard, Browne—Ruttonjee Eduljee. (c. l. June 10)
1265 Zuleika (Am), J. W. Glover—Bramhall & Co. (c. l. June 5)

FOR KURRACHEE.

565 Anna Henderson, C. Reiffe.
531 Dovercourt, Heigho—Finlay, Scott & Co.
694 Mayaran Dayaram, H. A. L. Cadoo. (c. l. June 2)

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

366 Alexandres, Petterson—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. May 20)

FOR NEW YORK.

792 Anne Armstrong, Oliver. (c. l. May 23)

FOR HONGKONG.

498 Ellen Masters, H. Pearce R. Heerachund (c. l. May 27)

FOR COCHIN.

84 Ammatool Currim, Nacoda—H. A. L. Cadoo. (c. l. May 28)
394 Kurrachee (s), A. Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. June 12)

FOR CHINA.

1200 Behar (s), R. T. Dundas.—P. & O. Co,. (c. l. June 5)

FOR RANGOON.

648 China, Minto—Wallace & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

391 Nerbudda, Nacoda—O. Viradass. (c. l. June 4)

FOR MUTIAH.

430 Elizabeth, Annerstredt—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR AMHERST FOR ORDERS.

1023 Agenoria, Johnson—Frost, Cassels & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1200 Salsette, W. H. King. (c. l. June 8)

NOT FIXED.

1162 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co.
86 Alligator, N

skull cap. Prisoner was then leaving the Mint. This evidence was fully corroborated by two witnesses.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment in the House of Correction for six weeks with hard labor.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Curious hiding-place of a Bank Note.—Balloo Danajee was charged with stealing a Government Currency Note, No. 27,960, the property of Nanjee Munjee, on Wednesday last.

Nanjee Munjee affirmed:—"I am a merchant and live in the Fort, the prisoner was my servant. The day before yesterday about six o'clock in the morning, this note, now produced, for one hundred rupees was lying on a cushion in the hall of my house. I went in and found the prisoner sitting there. Half an hour after I returned again to the hall and missed the note. I then asked the prisoner about it and he denied having taken it, and as he denied the theft I gave him in charge. The prisoner admitted to the havildar that he had swallowed the note. The havildar kept him in chowkey and I went home. On Thursday having been sent for at 8 o'clock in the morning, I came to this Office and was shewn this note."

Examined by the Court. "I recognized the note. I had just received it. I know the number of it, it was No. 27,960. I claimed it as mine."

Ragoo Bappoo, police havildar No. 60 said he did duty in the Bazar Gate road and had received charge of the prisoner, who at first denied having taken the note, but afterwards confessed that he had swallowed it. He was therefore carefully watched, and in the course of time the note was recovered. The note was almost intact and very little injury was done to it, the number being altogether unaffaced, although the corners appeared to have been chewed off. The prisoner was taken with the note to the prosecutor, and he identified it as his by the number.

Essoo Ramjee another police havildar who was present when the note was recovered, corroborated the foregoing evidence.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was remanded until to-morrow, prior to his committal to the Sessions.

Counterfeit Notes.—Lallumjee Bhookhunjee and Mahasunker Rawasunker were brought up charged with using as genuine a forged note.

Oojium Dyal deposed:—I am a servant in the employ of the firm of Girdhareelal Futtaychund and live in their shop in Shaik Memon street, without the Fort. I know the prisoner, No. 1. About fifteen days ago the prisoner No. 1 came to my masters shop and told me that he had some false notes and asked me to exchange them for good notes, as he knew that I was in the habit of taking money to other shops I refused. The prisoner came to me about this four days running and on Monday the day of the eclipse (1st June) about four o'clock in the evening the prisoner, No. 1 met me in the Marwarree Bazar. The prisoner asked me where I was going. I told him that I was going to Soojareemul Balchund to give him a note for one thousand rupees from my master's cashier. The prisoner asked me to go with him, I did so and he took me to a tank on the Esplanade, opposite the Piquet Chowkey. He then took out of his pocket a false note and asked me to shew the note I had with me; I shew it to him. He looked at my note and he then gave me this false one and kept the good note for one thousand rupees, and he told me not to mention his name to any one; I took the note the prisoner gave me to the shop of Soojareemul Balchund, who said it was a bad one and told me to take it back to the cashier. I did so and he caused me to be apprehended as I had falsely stated to him this false note was the note he gave me, because the prisoner No. 1 had told me not to mention his name. I was taken to the Mazagon Police Office and was released. The next day I met the prisoner No. 1, in the Marwarry bazar and told him I should tell my master that he had given me a false note; he begged me not to tell him and if I would not tell my master he said he would give me three hundred rupees, the next day on Saturday I went to his house and he gave me three notes for one hundred rupees each. I kept the notes that night and the next day the police came and I gave up the notes to them.

This evidence being entirely unsupported by any other witness, the Magistrate liberated the prisoners upon their entering into their own recognizances to answer the charge when required.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—11th June.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

The Pseudo Nawab of Savanoor.—Dawoodkhan Kadurkhan, Jeykisson Hurdeo, Mahomedkhan Ossmankhan and Roostum Allykhan Sittarkhan were brought up on remand, charged with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of some gold ornaments of the value of four thousand four hundred and forty-one rupees, the property of Bhyroodan Bheekhunchund.

The further hearing of the case was resumed this day when the evidence of the pseudo Nawab was taken.

Gowakhan Hussonkhan stated,—I am a horse dealer, and live in Bombay. I failed in my business as a horse dealer and lived at Kolapore. I know the prisoner No. 1 Dawoodkhan. I knew him at Kolapore. I went to him there and he kept me. I came to Bombay with him, and lived with him in Cazee Street. He had no servants on occasion. I was his servant. He kept me for charity. About two months ago, we went to live at Cammateepoora. Before we went to Cammateepoora, the prisoner No. 1 took me to a house in a street leading to the Fort. I saw the prisoner Jeykisson there I was then dressed in rich clothes, which the prisoner No. 1 gave to me. The prisoner No. 1 introduced me to the prisoner No. 2 as the Nawab of Savanoor. He addressed me as the Nawab of Savanoor, and spoke of our old dealings. I did not speak. The prisoner No. 1 told me not to speak. We left the house and went home. Two or three days after we shifted to Cammateepoora, the prosecutor came there. When he came there, I was dressed as the Nawab. The prisoner No. 1 introduced him to me as the Nawab I did not speak to him. Two or three days after the prosecutor's first visit, the six rings were brought to me by either the prosecutor or his brother. The rings were shewn to me, and in accordance with instructions from the prisoner No. 1, I intimated my approval of them. At different times the other articles of property, now before me, were brought to the house by the prisoner No. 1. On one occasion, two or three days, after the rings were brought to the house, the prosecutor and his brother came there. I was dressed as the Nawab. The prisoner No. 1 told the prosecutor and his brother that I had a son. The prosecutor and his brother then placed five venetians, in the hand of the prisoner No. 1 as a present for my son. They gave ten venetians to the prisoner No. 1, each giving five. When the rings were given to the prisoner No. 1 as before stated, the prisoner Jeykisson was in the inner room. The rings were shewn to him after the Sowcar left. He was there on other occasions. One day, about twenty days ago, the prisoner No. 1 began to pack his things to leave Bombay. He told me that I should go away to save my life. He paid me twenty rupees, and I packed up my bundle, and reported the matter at the Mazagon Police Office. I went with police officers and pointed out, the prisoners No. 1, 3 and 4, who were arrested. When I acted as Nawab, the prisoner No. 3 acted as Chopdar, and the prisoner No. 4 was my shawl bearer. They were employed in Bombay by the prisoner No. 1.

At this stage of the proceedings His Worship discharged the prisoners Nos. 3 and 4.

Yesterday the prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 attended with their Counsel Mr. Barton, when after examining several witnesses the Magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation until Saturday next the 13th instant.

12th June 1862.

Embezzlement.—John Reynolds, a cook in the employ of Mr. E. B. Wood, European Constable, was charged with embezzling four annas and two pies. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Wood that on Thursday morning his wife gave the prisoner ten annas and six pies to fetch the Bazaar. In giving account, prisoner overcharged for mutton, one anna and three pies. He had in his hand yesterday morning four annas and two pies. Prosecutor asked him for the money, when prisoner said that he overcharged one anna and three pies, prosecutor afterwards took him into custody.

The prisoner in his defence said that he made a mistake.

His Worship said that no case was made out against the defendant and therefore discharged him.

Furious Driving.—A Parsee Buggywalla by name Cowarjee Cooverjee was brought up charged with driving his buggy along the Byculla road, in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby injuring a hackery and a bullock, of the value of one hundred and ten rupees, he property of one Dewjee Nagojee.

Visnoo Essoo police constable No. 56 stated,—On Wednesday at about four o'clock in the afternoon while he was in the Byculla road, at the entrance of the Nesbit Lane, he heard an alarm from the direction of the Jewish Synagogue, and went there. He saw the defendant drive towards him in a buggy, policeman stopped. A hackery driver also came there, and charged the defendant with injuring his bullock. On examination witness found the bullock greatly injured. Defendant was driving fast.

The evidence of the policeman was materially corroborated by several witnesses.

The Magistrate on the evidence before him, found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to pay a fine of ten rupees.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Saturday, 13th June 1863.

Matter for hearing this day.

(Before The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.

For Settlements of Issues.

119 Rahemtoolla Nadur *vs.* Luckmidass Walljee.
232 Pallonjee Pestonjee *vs.* Bamonjee Sorabjee.
264 Jeveebaee widow *vs.* Bawn Jeram Balukdass.

For Final disposal.

230 Byramjee Rustomjee *vs.* B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.
261 Pestonjee Jewanjee *vs.* Dadee Cursetjee.
262 A. Sangster *vs.* Succaram Narrayan.
263 Tricumdass Mooljee *vs.* Hamabaee.

For further hearing and final disposal

1 Madowjee Hurjee *vs.* Dinshaw Ardaseer.
18 Maljee Sewjee and others *vs.* Bhimjee Ookerda and others.
8 George Long *vs.* Dewjee Vuria.

John Marriott, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 11th June 1863.

Equity Side.

Matters for hearing this day.

Fazul Habibbhoy *v.* Habibbhoy Ebrahim and others. (Exceptions for argument.)
William Howard, Esq. *vs.* Wisswanath Atmaram. (Exceptions for argument.)
Nanee Tarra Naiqueen &c. *vs.* Khojah Allarakhia &c. (For hearing.)
Ruttonjee Manockjee *vs.* Futtey Bebee &c. (For hearing.)
Hormusjee Bommonjee *vs.* Parwatteebaee widow (For hearing.)

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Wednesday, 10th June 1863.

(Before Chief Justice Sir Matthew Sausse, Mr. Justice Forbes, and Mr. Justice Newton.)

Murder.—Ujoo Bhugwan, Khoda Sirdar and Oojum, widow of Gulla Sirdar, were tried before H. Cameron, Session Judge of Ahmedabad, the former two for having murdered one Puttah Bhowan, and the latter for aiding and abetting them.

The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence.

The Court consider that the evidence of Geeba taken with the confession of accused No. 1 Ujoo, and No. 2 Khoda, made before the Magistrate Mr. Coovejee Cowasjee and those given in the defence of the said accused before this Court is conclusive as to the guilt of these men Ujoo and Khodageeba is said to be twelve years old, but upon questioning her she shewed much intelligence that the Court had no hesitation in administering solemn affirmation to her, she gave her evidence clearly and simply, and there appears to be no reason why it should be distrusted, she knew she was giving evidence which might inculpate her mother Oojum, and was almost sure to result in the conviction of her uncle Khoda, accused No. 2. There was no symptom whatever of any desire to injure the accused, but she did appear sorry to have to say what she did against them. The Court has noticed Jeeba's evidence thus at length as her account of the murder differs somewhat from the confession of accused No. 1 Ujoo. Ujoo before the Magistrate confessed, that he had killed Patho, but said he was being pursued by Patho who had quarrelled with him, before this Court he pleaded guilty of having killed Patho, but said, that it was because Patho was fighting with him that he did it. On this a plea of not guilty was recorded. Jeeba's story is different. She asserts that Ujoo and Khoda accused No. 1 and 2 were sitting with Patho talking when she went to sleep. If this is true, then Ujoo's story of Patho's pursuit of him, and of his falling over the castor oil plant was only been made up in support of the offence. The Court believes that extenuation of the offence. The Court believes that Jeeba's story is the true one, and that the accused Ujoo and Khoda, on account of some real or fancied wrong fell upon deceased Patho and killed him. The Court regrets that nothing appears in extenuation of the offence, previous enmity there was a regards accused No. 1, and it appears that the accused Khoda disapproved of his brother's widow Ojum's connection with Patho.

Against accused No. 3 Oojum there is no proof whatever of her having abetted the commission of the murder, her own statement tallies with the deposition of her daughter; moreover as it appears that for some time the deceased Patho had supported Oojum and her daughter, Oojum would have no motive for seeking his destruction. This accused must be discharged.

The Court as regards accused No. 1 and 2, Ujoo Bhugwan and Khoda Sirdar, entering with Assessor Hurgovind Assaram finds that the said Ujoo and Khoda are guilty of the offence specified in the first head of the charge, namely that they committed murder by causing the death of Patho Bowan, and that they had thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Ujoo Bugwan, and Khodah Sirdar be hanged by the neck till dead in the sentence Bombay.

As regards accused No. 3 Oojum widow of Gulla Sirdar, the Court concurring with the assessors finds that she is not guilty of the offence specified in the second head of the charge namely, that she abetted the commission of a murder and that she had thereby committed an offence punishable under Sec: 109 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Oojum be discharged.

The Judge Mr. Cameron having forwarded the case for the confirmation of the High Court, and on the 10th instant the Honorable Judges of this Court after a careful consideration on the case, passed the following resolution.

Resolution of the High Court.—The sentence passed on the prisoner Ujoo is confirmed. The Court declines to confirm the sentence of death passed on the prisoner Khoda, and sentences him to transportation for life.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Friday, 12th June 1863.

(Before Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.)

Jorabye widow vs. *Joosub Mahomed.*

Mr. Jehanghir for plaintiff.
Mr. Leggett for defendant.

This was an action brought to recover Rs. 50 as penalty for breach of contract. It appeared that by a written agreement defendant stipulated to purchase of the plaintiff a house for the sum of Rs. 575 and paid Rs. 50 as earnest money, and they mutually bound themselves to pay a penalty of Rs. 50 in case of breach of the contract. The plaintiff called upon the defendant to take possession of the house with such titles as she possessed, but the latter refused to accept the titles as being defective. Plaintiff thereupon sued for the penalty expressly stipulated for in the agreement.

Mr. Leggett contended that no action could lie for the penalty, and that an infant had an interest in the house who ought to be made a joint vendor with the plaintiff, which was not done. Mr. Jehanghir replied that the question before the Court was not whether the infant had or had not an interest in the property; the law was that the vendor was bound to give such titles as he himself possessed, which was done by plaintiff in this case. His Honor did not think it necessary to go into the case, and suggested that plaintiff should detain the earnest money in lieu of her claim for the penalty, and that she should withdraw the suit as non-suit. Mr. Jehanghir assented to this proposition. Mr. Leggett, however, wished the question should be decided at once, for, otherwise the defendant would be put to further expense in resorting to this Court again to recover back the earnest money. His Honor said he would deal with the whole question when the defendant brings an action for the earnest money.—*Non-suit elected.*

NEWSLETTER.

KATTYWAR AFFAIRS.

I am glad to have it in my power to tell you that Government have sanctioned Major Keatinge's proposal to make a road between this and Limree, which I mentioned some time back that that officer had proposed. I hear he purposes forming a committee of officers to see it carried out, and we may therefore be pretty sure that the work will be sufficiently done, and that no tricks will be allowed. Major Anderson has, I hear, nearly finished his road through the Gheer from Dharee to Koreenar; and I fancy, had it not been for the severe fever that the people have been suffering from, that this season would have seen it finished. So you see that the province is not to be allowed to remain in the stagnant state it has been up to the present time any longer. I have great hopes too, ere long, of seeing a proper survey of the province instituted, and thus a speedy end put to all boundary disputes (which however by the way were, generally speaking, got up by the native officials about the agency, as they were great sources of pickings for them), which will be another great step in the right direction.

I was glad to hear, the other day, in His Highness the Jam of Nowa Nuggur's instituting Courts into his country, and swearing the officials to administer justice without shewing favor or affection to any one. I hope he has also seen the advisability of paying these people properly, as otherwise I fear all the swearing in the world will do no good. I wonder he does not get up some intelligent native from Bombay to give him some idea as to how our Courts are formed; let us hope that he will yet do so, and that this introduction of Courts will lead to laws being laid down for them to act by, and that they will see exactly how the Courts are to do any good. His Highness is a shrewd man, and I fancy requires but a hint or two, and a little advice, both of which I feel certain our Political Agent will most willingly give him; and if he will only follow the advice he does get from that officer, he need not be afraid of going wrong.

There is a matter upon which I wish, Sir, you would bring your editorial pen to write of. I allude to the great inconveniences people are put to here by Government refusing to cash their notes in the Treasury, excepting in the case of travellers. Looking at the case in a mercantile point, I confess that to me it appears very much like a man giving false orders; and it is needless for me to say what would be thought of any merchant who were to act in such a way, or what would happen to any officer. The amount in notes that comes to this Province is not very great, I imagine, and would not give much trouble at the agency; and I really cannot see why they should not be cashed for all people at the Treasury, for when the Agency here has to remit money to Bombay or Ahmedabad, which at times it has, they could very easily send what notes they had by them, besides which notes would sometimes be useful to officers having to leave this on sick certificate or other leave for Bombay.

Our Political Agent returned a few days ago, and I think looks all the better for his trip. We had a heavy squall pass over this the other day, which did a good deal of damage to houses and trees; it was accompanied by a sharp fall of rain which has done good to the cultivators in as far as that it has made the soil more easy for their ploughing.

I heard of another case of interference on the part of Anundjee in Rajkote affairs the other day. Really it is wonderful the audacity of this man. I was glad to hear the other day that a native newspaper, the *Chabook*, had reprinted some of my letters to you, and I wish they would do so a little more, as I cannot help thinking as several natives of this Province take that paper in, that they would be doing the province good by letting the people know what the opinions of some of us are as regards the way things are carried on; and even if it were only to let them know that the doings of the man Anundjee are known and published, it would do good in tending to weaken the unnatural influence he has among them, and they might perhaps learn that after all he has not the great influence he would fain have them believe he has; and that once he would put the sums of money paid for his good word are only so much thrown away, and would be better expended in improving their property and opening up the resources of the country.

Rajkote, 6th May 1863. Passenacloid.

Mahabuleshwar, *8th June.*

Monsoon set in on Saturday, and we have had rain ever since. We have not had such violent wind as we usually have at the commencement of the rains; they have set in very favorably.

The Governor left this forenoon for Panchgunny, where he purposes to remain some time. The Commander-in-Chief goes to Sattara to-morrow or the day after, and will stay a day or two. It would be as well if he only took a run up to Euteshwar, which is a place very superior to many which are now being brought to such great notice. There is nothing between it and the sea to interrupt the sea breeze; no town or large village to taint the air in any way; the houses there do not require chuppering up, and there are no discomforts. During the monsoons it is always healthy, and it is only half an hour's ride from Sattara camp. What could be better for troops, especially so near a large city like Sattara? Sir William Mansfield has been heard to say that Sattara is one of the prettiest military stations he has ever seen; it is situated in a central position convenient for government to have European troops, and if a railway was open troops could be sent to any place where their services might be required. Poona is now too full to be a healthy station. Government will have to find some other place for the people who are coming there from all parts of the world. I am fully persuaded if government only gives Sattara a fair chance and makes enquiries into its properties as a station, they will find none that has so much in its favor as Sattara. I have been all over the Bombay presidency, and never found such places as Sattara and Euteshwur. I hope this may be taken up by abler hands than mine. Where are all the officers who have been stationed there, and know how much they have prized it? It is their duty to speak as they have found.

We shall all be away from these mountains by the 16th or 17th.—*Poona Observer, June* 11.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PASSAGE MONEY SYSTEM.

(From the Englishman, June 3.)

Sir Charles Wood has pounced down upon the system of passage-money to Europe for military officers, and ordered its dissolution, substituting government agency for the hitherto allowed privilege of individual action, in agreeing and paying for passages by sailing vessels round the Cape. Heretofore a Lieutenant going home by that route drew from the Government the sum of Rs. 1,200, with which to pay for his passage, and then made his own arrangements with the agents of the Captain of a ship; in many cases Sir Charles Wood has discovered, getting a passage for Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 and pocketing, or turning to other account the difference. Sir Charles Wood's order stops all this, and decrees that, for the future, no issue of passage-money shall be made to any officer going to Europe round the Cape, but that the Deputy Quarfermaster General of the Army, at the Presidency, shall take, and arrange and pay for, all passages, on the most advantageous terms to the government, and that officers shall travel by the ship which that functionary shall select. As often happens, the liberty of action in these matters has been lost by an absurd claim having called attention to the system and caused its wholesale abolition, instead of partial reform. When Lieutenant Colonel Milman, of H. M.'s 37th Regiment, was commanding the Bareilly Brigade, a few years ago, his regiment left for England and on its departure he left his brigade command, came down to the Presidency, and went home Overland. Had he gone with his regiment the government would have paid the agents of the ship on which he took passage the sum of Rs. 1,700, the passage-money of his rank; and for this sum he drew upon the government here, but it was refused, and Rs. 1,100 were granted him to pay his way home. This, as every one knows, is the price of a first cabin passage to England by the P. & O. Company's steamers; and in having gone Overland, it was, in our opinion, absurd of Colonel Milman to expect that the government would make him a present of Rs. 600, the difference between his overland passage and the government's passage round the Cape. He did not, and would not, however, see the matter in this light, but demanded the difference from the government, and so that matter and the entire passage-money system came under the notice of Sir Charles Wood, who wrote out to India, demanding accurate information regarding the manner in which payments for passage-money were arranged by this government, with the result given above. We are sorry that the government should have interfered with private choice and action in the matter of these passages round the Cape. Such a passage is a frightful ordeal to a landsman, unless he ought not to have been a landsman and has a partiality for ships and the sea; and the only alleviation of the miseries of that ordeal that we can imagine, is the advantage of travelling in a ship of one's own choice and with a Captain and officers with whom one is either acquainted before sailing, or whose acquaintance and association one has reason to know will be agreeable during the voyage. There are many such Captains and officers sailing from this port; there are also many of a different stamp; and we must say that we think there is something very objectionable in the Deputy Quartermaster General, or any other officer, engaging a passage in a ship for an officer, "on the most advantageous terms for the government," and sending the said officer perhaps seriously ill, into a strange ship, with accommodation which he has not chosen, and amongst strangers whom he has never heard of before, and with whom, perhaps, he may find it disagreeable, or impossible, to associate. Sir Charles Wood has over-legislated in this matter. The proper course lay half-way—to let the officer choose the ship in which he would go round the Cape, and then let the government come to an agreement with the agents of the ship for the passage-money, which, being always, for a sailing ship, under Rs. 1,200, the surplus in that sum, after paying the passage, would be saved to the State. Unless the Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army acts very considerately, and somewhat liberally, there will to a certainty be some very miserable passages round the Cape under Sir Charles Wood's new system.

ANOTHER 'LITTLE WAR.'

(From the Dacca News, May 30.)

One by one, we may have to fight all the tribes of our North-Eastern Frontier yet. Colonel Haughton has pacified Cherra; let him return to Assam, where his presence will soon be much needed. Our advices from Assam satisfy us that we shall yet have a brush with the Bhootias. Supplying rum to them, instead of keeping them quiet, has made them, quarrelsome, and they are once again showing fight. It is confidently reported to us that they have at last come down upon Assam, and we must once more read them a lesson. Mr. Belli, a tea-planter in North Assam has been obliged to run away from his garden on account of them. The Bhootias who declare that we are only tributaries to them, announce their intention of administering a little wholesome chastisement to us; but it may be asked, what is the precise *casus belli*? This irruption into our territory has been expected for some time, and the reason, as reported by the authorities some time ago, was that a Bhootia Chief having committed some offence in his own country had fled for shelter to British territory. We have reason to believe however that this story reflects more credit on the inventive talent of officialism than on its honesty. The secret influences that have excited the uneasy feeling evident in the Bhootia demeanour towards us are known to Lord Elgin; only the Government for reasons of its own, is afraid to reveal to the public the actual exent of its knowledge. Commotions were expected and prepared for, a twelve-month ago, and the people of the native bazars in Calcutta seem to understand the connection between a Bhootia raid in the North-East and the current rumour of a new mutiny in the North-West. Deny it as the authorities may, the belief is universal that the Nana Sahib is still alive; and those who are in a position to obtain reliable information, state it as their conviction that he is this scoundrel who moves the Bhootia puppets that have come dancing into Assam. Has or has not Lord Elgin private information on this point?

A ROYAL ROAD TO RICHES.

(From the Neilgherry Excelsior, June 4.)

In setting forth recently the lucrative character of the investment of capital in coffee culture; we drew attention to some of the drawbacks which *may* attend it, and to some of the doubts and fears which possess the capitalist mind in particular, and that of the public generally. We endeavoured to shew that the drawbacks are such as are common to many other agricultural enterprises, and that the doubts are such as are the offspring of a few failures attributable to *avoidable* causes.

Whether for the produce of Coffee, Tea, or Chinchona, three years at least must elapse; the outlay, in the interim, without any return, is a drain upon the resources of those having but small means, and can only be sustained with inconvenience in addition to the cost of living. Persons in these circumstances have been for the most part, the pioneers of Coffee, and their lack of capital has proved a fruitful source of the prejudices and unsubstantial grievances, which have deterred the monied class from more numerously entering the field. Our object then, in bringing the Neilgherry nettle into prominent notice, is to offer to persons of small means a speedy realization of their outlay in this staple, with benefits commensurate with those of Coffee, Tea or Chinchona.

The Neilgherry nettle is indigenous, and is found "growing wild all over these Hills, at elevations varying from 4 to 8,000 feet, and this indicates the temperature best suited to the perfect development of the fibre." Some have supposed this plant to be an annual, but experience has shewn it to be perennial, since it continued to throw out, in cultivation, "fresh shoots from the roots and stems with unabated vigor for a period of three or four years." The rich, damp soil, found in ravines which have received for years the alluvial deposits from the neighbouring slopes, is best suited to the growth of this plant. Ploughed grass land well manured, it is said, will equally produce the nettle, and from the otherwise scant outlay and paucity of labor required, there will be no material reduction of the profits. Possibly, what would be laid out, in clearing jungle-land, would meet the cost of manure in the first instance for grass lands. The mode of cultivation is "by sowing the seeds in rows at 15 inches apart." For the fibre, the young shoots may be cut down twice a year, in July and January; in the former month they will average 4 feet and in the latter from 5 to 6 feet in height. Mr. McIvor, in his report before us, recommends that they should even be cut oftener, between July and January, as the fibre of the January crop is of "somewhat coarse quality" compared with that of July, "owing to the shoots being matured by the setting in of the dry season in December," and as the fibre of the finest quality is produced from young and tender shoots. In cutting off the first shoots from the seedling crop, "stools" of about 6 inches are left, from which fresh shoots for the succeeding crops are produced. After each cutting, the earth is dug over between the rows to the depth of about 8 inches, and at the same time it is advisable to manure, since after the shoots begin to grow, their stinging property precludes getting in among them for further cultivation.

"From the crop of July, an average produce per acre of from 450 to 500lbs. of clear fibre may be expected," of which 120lbs. will be "of a very superior quality" from the young and tender shoots which should be placed by themselves during the operation of cutting. "The crop of January will yield on an average 6 or 700lbs. per acre," but as observed above, this will be throughout of a coarser quality than that cut in July. "The inner bark of the whole plant abounds in fibre, that of the young shoots being the finest and strongest while that of the old is comparatively short and coarse," but still the fibre is of great strength, silky and woolly in appearance, as we can attest from a specimen in our possession. Of the preparation of the fibre, Mr. McIvor has given us the benefit of his limited experience by a rude and imperfect process. Fine weather should be selected for cutting down the crop. When cut it is left on the ground for two or three days, during which the plants will have lost their sting though still sufficiently pliable to allow of the "bark being easily peeled off the stems, and separated from the leaves." If the weather continued fine, the bark tied in bundles, is dried in the sun. Should the weather be wet, open sheds in which there is a free circulation of air, may be used. "When the bark is quite dry, it should be slightly beaten with a wooden mallet," which causes the bark which contains no fibre to break and fall off. "The fibrous part of the bark is then wrapped up in small bundles, and boiled for about an hour in water," to which a small quantity of wood ashes should be added to separate "the woody matters from the fibre." The fibre must then be "washed as rapidly as possible, in a clear running stream, after which it is submitted to the usual bleaching process employed in the manufacture of fibre from flax or hemp."

The Secretary of State for India, in reviewing Mr. McIvor's report on the cultivation of the Neilgherry Nettle, which he had read "with much interest," observes, "There is now no doubt that this plant yields a fibre of great value. Messrs. Noble, the well known fibre brokers, have valued the samples of Neilgherry Nettle at £80 per ton, and they add that, £60 per ton may be calculated on for cultivation, for some time to come. Mr. McIvor's experimental cultivation is therefore of great practical utility, tending, as it does, to disseminate a knowledge of the proper treatment of the plants, and of the value of the fibre." Here then we have an indigenous plant, growing all over these hills, capable of yielding a fibre per acre equal in value to the best cutturn of the most successful coffee plantation in the first years of cultivation, with the smallest possible amount of expenditure in its production. Its cultivation therefore recommends itself to such small capitalists as cannot afford to live beyond their means while Tea, Coffee, and Chinchona are being watched to maturity, and expended upon without return.

The prospect thus opened out to persons of small means, and to the substantial capitalist, is most attractive, and "the fibre produced is of a quality fortunate to be an equal or surpass the Neilgherry Nettle. Within half an hour's ride of any part of Ootacamund, or even within the range of first class binoculars, operations may be carried on under the owner's eye; and when the advantage of a perennial crop is taken into account, Ootacamund, it is superadded to the attractions we have already outlined, as appertaining to this new staple, we scarcely regard any inducements which any branch of the public service holds out, as comparable with this safe, certain, inexpensive, and royal road to riches. Nettle fibre has been patented in America by a Mr. Sandford, and one of these is either now at Coonoor, or en route. If its powers are not belied, the plant put in at one end, is reproduced at the other as *fibre prepared for the market.* With one machine of the kind within easy distance, or ten miles in the direction of the plains, growers of the Neilgherry Nettle in Ootacamund would find it well worth their while to pay for having their crops "scatched," and would we believe, readily induce the spirited proprietor of "Nettleton Hall" at Coonoor, to meet their convenience in this respect.

PORT ILOILO, PHILIPPINES.

(From the North-China Herald, April 25.)

The following observations relative to the passage from Manila to Iloilo, with a description of the port and coast of Iloilo, have been furnished by Nicholas Laney, Esq., H. M. Vice-Consul for Panay:—

Vessels bound from Manila, or from ports to the northward, may, during the north-east monsoon, safely proceed towards Iloilo through the Mindoro Passage, and onward through the chain of islands of the eastern coast of Panay, for which the charts of the Spanish "Comision Hidrografica" compiled by Don Claudio Montero in 1857, would be useful. After passing Tablas and Romblon (which latter island possesses an excellent harbour, used by coasting vessels for completing wood and water, and much frequented by them as a port of refuge,) steer for the group of small islands, called collectively the Silanga, lying off the north-eastern coast of Panay, a good mark for which is the high conical island named Pan de Azucar, or Sugar-loaf, which is visible from a great distance. In approaching these islands during the north-east monsoon, vessels should pass between the islets Jintotolo and the Zapata-mayor; and during the south-west monsoon, more in towards the Panay shore, between Olutaya and Zampatomenor. After leaving the Zapatos the course is to the south or northward of the Gigantes, as preferred, and the channel through the group of islands is generally entered between Sicogon and Calaguan, from whence the route is continued between Culebra and the main. Pan de Azucar and Malangaban, inside Bulubadiangan and Tagubanhan islands; though for vessels of heavy draught of water and for strangers it may be found preferable to adopt the wide and broad passage between the group of islands and the Island of Negros, keeping a look-out for the easily avoidable shoal water marked on the chart above referred to. If the inner route among the islands (which is always adopted by coasting vessels of all sizes) be taken, ships will find safe anchorage throughout the whole passage, more particularly at Pan de Azucar, and at Bacauan or La Conception, where assistance and supplies may be had, if needed, through the commandant of the district: and at Apiton, good water and live stock may also be obtained. After passing Tagabanan, and emerging into the broad channel between the coast of Panay and the Island of Negros, the best course is to steer direct for the highest land visible on the Island of Gunnaras, care being taken to clear the Pepitas rocks. In case the outside and broader passage should be taken the North Gigante should be passedat a distance of at least 2miles, as discolouredwater has been reported at from 1 to 1½ miles. After passing the Gigantes, steer in for the island of Pan de Azucar, passing to the eastward of the Island of Malangaban, Bulubadiangan, and Tagubanhan, and between the latter and the small island of Anauayan, which has a clear channel of 1½ miles in breadth. In the straits between Negros and Panay, steer on by the land, avoiding the Pepitas rocks, which lie some distance from the shore, and are a-wash; giving Point Tomouton, on the Island of Negros, a berth of at least three miles.

After passing the Calabazas islets and Pepitas rocks, and sighting the blockhouse of Banate (erected, like many others, along the Philippine coasts, for defence against the pirates of the Sulco Sea,) the course is due south, until sighting a group of seven remarkable rocks, called the Siete Pecados (Seven Sins,) which lie between the north end of Guimaras and the Panay shore; a direct course for these should then be made, taking care to keep the lead going, to avoid the Iguana bank.

On approaching point Dumangas, attention is requisite to avoid the shoal water, which extends to some distance, and is steep-to. On opening the channel between Guimaras and Iloilo, and on getting the Siete Pecados rocks to bear W. ¼ N., steer direct for them, passing between these and the Panay shore. There is no passage except for small vessels between the Siete Pecados Rocks and Guimaras Island. This course will clear the Iguana bank, lying to the S. E. of the Pecados (with 1 to 2 fathoms water on it.) The lead is a good guide in entering this channel, the depths of water being 6, 7, 8, 11, and 15 fathoms, until the Pecados rocks are passed to the southward, when the water deepens to 18 and 19 fathoms. Having passed the Pecados rocks, the south shore should be kept on board to avoid the shoal water on the Panay side. When the fort, which is, mile to the west of the entrance of the river Iloilo, bears W.S.W., steer for it, anchoring as convenient, in 10 or 12 fathoms, ¼ of a mile off shore to the eastward of the river.

Anchorage.—The best anchorage, and the one least exposed to the sweep of the tides, is to bring the guard house on the south point of the river to bear W. ¼ S. a short half mile from it, avoiding the extensive mud flat to the northward. The Dutch barque *Billiton* completed her loading with the fort bearing S. W. ¼ W. and the Bantay (small bamboo watch-box) near the port entrance of the river, bearing N. W. ¼ N. The ship was out of the current, with advantage that the cargo-boats could always easily reach her and return. During the S. W. monsoon, when the surf is sometimes heavy, it is desirable for boats not to keep too near the starboard entrance of the river.

Strangers, during the S. W. monsoon, generally proceed through the Mindoro Straits, and along the west coast of Panay (coasting vessels, however, always use the passage to the east of that island,) close along the coast of Antique, because the west monsoon is not very regular, and does not often blow strongly between Guigos Archipelago and Panay, or to the north of Basilan. To the north, and along the east coast of Mindoro, the passage is safe and easy, and if vessels meet with strong S. W. winds near Tablas, there is time then to keep off, and proceed along the coast of Panay. The west coast of Panay may be approached with safety anywhere to the southward of the isle of Bathatan (which is very steep, near which, and under point Lipata, is the only safe anchorage for large vessels during the S. W. monsoon) and the isle of Maralison, which has a reef to the east and west.

The south coast of Panay is free from dangers till near the village of Otong, and the wind scarcely ever blows on the land. The coast of Guimaras, to the north of point Balingasag, or to the north of port St. Ana, is likewise safe. The bights along the coast have deep water, and vessels can work close in shore, or from point to point, with perfect safety; but generally there is no good anchorage, as the coast is steep, and the holding ground is not good. In passing the S.W. point of Panay during the night, do not close the islands of Nogas and Jurao Jurao, as both these islands have reefs round them to the southward. When clear of these islands round the S.W. point of Panay, and not too much to the south, vessels may then safely steer N.E. by E. 32 miles without any danger, but after running that distance they should heave to during the night, or if the night is very clear, run towards the coast of Panay, keeping the lead going, and, as soon as the water shoals, anchor till daylight, because, by keeping near to the Guimaras shore (particularly during the N.E. monsoon) you will find no anchorage, and will lose ground.

It is necessary to follow the above instructions very carefully because the Otong bank stretches out more to the west and south-west, than is shown on the chart, and is yearly increasing, and also because the tide runs very strongly on both sides of it. With the flood-tide (against a N.E. monsoon) vessels can easily work up in short tacks under Guimaras shore. The best mark at present (1863) to clear the west edge of the Otong bank, is the village of Otong, on the Panay coast, not brought to the west of north, until the fort of Iloilo bears N.E. ½ E.; from which bearing, steer straight for the fort, or a little to the south of it, but be careful in working up, never to bring the fort to the east of N.E. ½ E.

In thick or hazy weather, when you cannot see the fort, which is very seldom the case, do not bring the point of Bondulan, on the coast of Guimaras, to the East of N.E. ½ E. Keeping the fort a little open from this point is the best leading mark with a fair wind. When past point Bondulan, with a fair wind, keep the fort a little on the port bow; but in working up, never bring the fort to the East of N.E. ½ E., because the bank is steep, and shoals suddenly from 9 to 2½ fathoms.

The island of Guimaras forms, in front of Iloilo, a sheltered passage, running nearly north and south, of a breadth varying from 2½ to 6 miles, with deep water and good anchorage. The southern entrance to this passage is much narrowed by the Otong bank; which extends a considerable distance from the Panay shore, and contracts, for about a mile, the available channel at this part to the breadth of about 2½ miles. This shoal is becoming an island. There is, however, no obstacle to large vessels during the S. W. monsoon (especially as the channel is to be buoyed,) the passage being quite clear, and in the N. E. monsoon they can work or drop through with the tide, keeping well over towards Guimaras (the coast of which is clear, with deep water quite close in,) anchoring, if necessary, on the edge of the shoal, which affords good holding ground, and may be safely approached. The whole of this part of the coast is, in fact, safe anchorage during the N. E. monsoon.

If bound to the port of Iloilo and it should blow hard in the southern channel, a vessel may proceed to the port of Buluanga, or Santa Ana, on the S. W. side of Guimaras, which is easy of access and capable of admitting vessels of the largest tonnage, and affording good shelter under almost any circumstances.

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of painting, which is simple, firm, and large, with great force, but no exaggeration of colour; but the crowning charm of the picture lies in its innocent beauty of childhood. No mother of a little girl can look at it without wishing to have her child so painted.

Another picture by Mr. Millais, under the grim title of "The Wolf's Den" (448), represents the painter's own four children playing at wolves under a grand piano. The leader, a boy of six, crouches under a carriage-rug of wolfskin, and protrudes a paw; another under a gray wolfskin mat seems to envy the success of his brother's wolfish personation; a fair-haired toddler of two sprawls over a copy of Leech's pictures from *Punch*, and a sweet little girl—the wolves' victim, we presume—lolls contentedly on her back balancing a snowdrop. This is childhood in its playfulness, as the other is childhood in its awe and seriousness. The painting of the skins is wonderful for force and directness; that of the heads—except the little girl's, which is perfect—hardly as consummate as in the first picture. But Mr. Millais's third picture is of an entirely different order. It is from Keats's poem of the "Eve of St. Agnes," where Madaline undressing in her moonlit chamber,

"——— Dreams awake and sees
"In fancy fair St. Agnes in her bed."

The picture provoks criticism. The awkward attitude of the girl, the courage with which the true effect of moonlight upon flesh and draperies is given, and the defiance of grace of line in the form taken by the fallen dress, even the closeness with which the boddice is rendered, all attract attention to the group, and awaken protest or ridicule. But those who are content or competent to look further will find it hard to find expression too strong for the wonderful truth and skill with which the effects of moonlight are painted—in the opalescent light transmitted though the casement and playing in the reflection of the window on the floor, in the mysterious and ghost-like play of the moonbeams upon the hangings of the bed, the sconces on the wall, the old picture above the fireplace, the silver casket upon the toilet table.

J. T. Linnell's "Rainbow" (22) next arrests attention; but the picture is too hot, heavy, and violent. We desiderate moderation and delicacy in this as in the other pictures by this family, though none offends so much in these respects as this landscape. W. Linnell's "O'er the Muir amongp the Heather," a heathery-hill view, with sheep, has force enough and to spare, but is quiet in comparison with the "Rainbow." The two pictures by "old" Linnell, (472) "Sunset" and (671) "Sheepfeeding," still maintain their veteran painter's *jus patriarchatus*. The former represents a corn-field in the golden glow of evening, with harvesters returning home, under a sky in which a great swirl of delicate crimson cloud sweeps up towards the setting sun; the latter is a level fallow, also under an evening sky, with the sheep crowding up round the shepherd, who is filling their troughs.

J. Phillip's "Agua Bendita" (23) is a group at a Spanish church porch. A peasant mother holds her child over the font; it smiles and crows as she places the tips of its little fingers, dipped in the Holy water, to the fingers of a little vagrant girl, whose earnest look seems to bespeak her sense that the water is twice holy from those stainless fingers. The deep feeling of this head invests the picture with a special charm beyond that which it owes to its masculine execution and powerful colour. But Mr. Phillip's principal picture—and, indeed, *the* picture of the exhibition for the interest it challenges and the criticism it is sure to provoke, is "The House of Commons in 1860" (67). It should rather be called the Speaker with the Clerks at the table, and the Treasury and front Opposition benches, for it is confined to these parts of the House. Its time may be supposed a Wednesday morning's debate: Mr. Speaker is in his green chair, with Lord Charles Russell at his right elbow. In front sit Sir Denis Le Marchant, Mr. Erskine May, and Mr. Ley at the table. Lord Palmerston is speaking; on his right, quite in the foreground, sits the lamented Sir G. C. Lewis, notebook in hand; beyond sit Lord Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Sir George Grey, and Sir Charles Wood, to whom Mr. Charles Villiers, who has just entered, stoops whispering. Behind the Treasury Bench stand Mr. Cardwell and Sir Roundell Palmer. Mr. Milner Gibson is seen coming in beyond them. In the gallery, behind the chair, in shadow, you may make out the Nestorian Edward Ellice, Lord Harry Vane, and Sir Francis Baring; below are grouped Cobden and Bright with Lord Elcho a little in front of them, and Mr. Massey further in the background. So much for the Ministerial side of the House. On the other side of the table M. Disraeli occupies the foreground; next him, in order, sit Lord Stanley, General Peel, Sir E. B. Lytton, with his hand at his ear. In a second row stand Sir J. Pakington and Sir Hugh Cairns, Mr. Henley, with his perennial, high-collared buff waistcoat, and Mr. Walpole, all grouped behind; Lord J. Manners, a little more in the background, leans against the gallery, in which are Mr. Sotheron Estcourt and Colonel Wilson Patten. To bring all these portraits of well-known public men into one picture naturally and easily, was one problem for the painter; to get pictorial effect out of the assemblage under the prosaic conditions of modern coat, waistcoat, and hat was another. These difficulties Mr. Phillip has mastered in the most skilful manner. That the likenesses should fail to satisfy generally is inevitable. No two people can agree about any one portrait. What is to be expected over 30 or 40 but a clash of opinion, which produces at first hearing the impression that the painter has not succeeded in his task? Making due allowances, however, for the difficulties of the work, we feel satisfied that Mr. Phillip *has* succeeded in a far greater degree than any other living English painter could have done. The picture is, indeed, a most valuable historical composition, admirably suited to its destination—the walls of the Speaker himself. The painting of the details—the furniture of the table, mace, Treasury and office boxes, blue-books and statutes—is masterly; the arrangement, lighting, and general colour—allowing for the sombreness inseparable from such a mass of dark garments—admirable.

D. Roberts's "Milan Cathedral" (35), and his "Exterior of St. Stephen's, Vienna" (45), show no falling off from the painter's later level; but we prefer to these foreign subjects, both for intrinsic interest and power of painting, his two views of St. Paul's, looking eastward and westward. Mr. Roberts deserves public acknowledgment for his late recognition of the great capabilities of our capital for pictorial representation. There are secrets of solemnity and grandeur in the mucky, misty sky that overhangs London—whether "flaring like a dreary dawn" from afar off, or looming like a could of troubled life and labour over our heads—which it would be to the discredit of our School to allow as it has but too long allowed them, to pass without painting.

By the side of Roberts should be placed his old friend and brother labourer, Clarkson Stanfield, who, now on the verge of his long and honourable career, finds, if not with as deft and assured a hand as of old, with even more relish and feeling of his craft. The looser and less decided handling, due to age, imparts to his later work—as it did to David Cox's—a truth of atmospheric effect, seen especially in his skies, which was wanting to the works of his prime. We have now less brilliancy, but with ample equivalent in the touch of mystery and the sense of imperfect achievement, which are a condition of the noblest work. All his pictures this year are marked by this quality, but most notably his "Day after Trafalgar" (426), with the dismasted and battered hull of the Ildefonso, weltering in the trough of the sea, the union-jack flying over the proud flag of Spain, and her captor, the Defence, in the distance, with her main-mast gone by the board, but still able to hold the sea. His "Worm's Head, in the Bristol Channel," with a bark passing the bare pyramid of rock (371); his "Coast of Calabria, with a shore-boat warping out to a felucca in the offing; his "Onde Scheldt" and his "Shakespeare's Cliff, Dover," are so many illustrations of our remarks on this most English of painters, this sailor faithful to sea, and to the memories of our prowess upon it. Long may he be spared to paint while he continues to paint so well.

Mr. C. Lucy's "Interview of the Dying Gainsborough with Sir Joshua Reynolds," meritorious for its earnestness, and on a scale rarely ventured on in these days of cabinet pictures, would have gained in impressiveness by a closer adherence to the probabilities of a death-bed. Gainsborough is surely somewhat theatrically "posed" on a sofa, with artistic draperies and *bric-a-brac* about him, instead of in his bed in his sick room.

Mr. Cope's "Music Lesson" (46),—a pretty little girl lovingly guiding her younger brother's fingers over the keys of the piano, is a charming episode of that long nursery epic to which Mr. Cope has for long devoted his easel. Another episode, though hardly so delightful, is his "Morning Lessons" (221),—a young mother or elder sister superintending the studies of a pretty boy and girl.

F. Sandys is a new name, comparatively, but one destined to be much heard of, if it be attached to many pictures like the small portrait of Mrs. Susannah Rose, a noble-looking lady, with gray hair, in a room giving a peep of landscape through the window, as delicately finished and as harmonious as a background of Hemling's. The head is elaborated with Denner-like minuteness, but its charm is not in this finish, but in the refined character and exquisite drawing of every feature. Mr. Sandys's work is of a quality that fair criticism cannot under-value, because the critic may prefer a larger and bolder execution. He has two other heads, a "Belle Ysonde"—a fair face, seen in extreme profile, with a background of marigolds; and a "Vivien" (or Viver" in the catalogue, which must have astonished visitors who may have expected a portrait of the illustrious horn-player), hung so high that its merits of workmanship have no fair chance of appreciation.

Creswick has two large upright landscapes, "Crossing the Stream"—stepping stones over a smooth brook, overshadowed by a noble chestnut, with a beechen grove beyond—and "The Tees at Mycliffe" (205); and, still more charming, perhaps, than either, for its sentiment of sweet serenity, a reach of river with an old ferry-boat and a single seated female figure (205). Are we wrong in imagining that this painter's pictures this year have a touch of inkiness in their tone, which mars their truth to daylight?

T. Webster has two pictures, "A Tea-party," a group of little village maidens, with one doing the honours of her miniature tea-table with a matronly dignity, and "Alone," a pathetic picture of a cottage room, with an old labourer, the last of his house, sitting in lonely retrospect by the fireplace, his eye fixed on vacancy, and full of sad memories, not all unchastened, but not yet lightened by the lessons of the tomb upon his knee. His grief is still too recent for that book to bring its comfort.

Near these pictures is one by a painter who should be our best painter of cottage life since Wilkie, if he would shake off a besetting timidity of handling and colour, and give free play to his great power of true expression, and his quiet unvulgar feeling for humble life. This year's picture is the best Mr. Clarke has painted since his "Sick Child." It is called "After Work," and represents a cottage fireside—the father with a child on his knee, looking at an illustrated paper, the old mother in the chimney corner, the wife pouring out the tea, and the baby, playing with all the gravity of two upon the floor at its father's feet. Mr. Clarke should abate his propensity to scatter his accessories, appropriate and well-painted as they are; and he might in time produce pictures which should be for English labouring life what Edouard Frere's are for that of France. We don't know how we could give higher praise.

J. Lewis has a replica in oil of his "Frank halt in the Desert," which he painted in water-colour a few years ago for the present Marquis of Londonderry, the master of this copious and luxurious camp equipage. The work looks harder in oil than in its original material.

N. Hook's "Prawn-catchers" (176), with his "Sailor's Wedding" (219), and "Leaving at Low Tide" (375) are the first fruits of his study at the Scilly Islands. All three have his wonted charms of freshness and truth, daylight, and salt sea air. But the landscape of the Scilly group is tame and poor, nor is its lack of effect compensated by any especial beauty in the figures, or the interest of their occupations. Prawn-catching is not very lively; nor can we feel more than a very moderate enjoyment even of the roast fowls and cold beef of the sailor's wedding feast. But it would be ungrateful to be critical on points of subject with one whose highest praise it is that we feel almost indifferent to the subject he paints, in virtue of the relish of honest, hardy life which he puts into all he touches.

Horsley has taken to living in a pleasant Old English past of pretty faces ("St. Valentine's-day"), cool country manners, with comely ladies of the manor and troops of joyous children ("My Lady"), or turret windows, escaladed by silken doubleted pages, and defended by Stuart beauties, with artillery of flowers ("Attack and Defence," 306). If we are not to have real life, Mr. Horsley's is very dainty and delightful masquerading.

Mr. W. H. Hunt reminds us of Holbein in his little "King of Hearts." A sturdy boy in Henry VIII. garb is playing on a lawn with gaily lacquered balls; a vigorous and subtle study both of colour and character; but we cannot accept his "Dr. Lushington" (613) as good portrait painting. With all its vigour, and the great expenditure of conscientious labour upon it, it looks harsh, unlifelike, and wooden.

P. F. Poole, R. A., always feels like a poet. His pencil has the delicacy of a lover's sighs. Shepherd wooing his Shepherdess," has its own charm of sentiment and expression. But the atmosphere and colouring are certainly not true to Greece, and the flesh of the figures is hot and heavily painted.

T. Faed, A., has no picture to stand by the side of his "From Dawn to Dark," though the three pictures "Train up a child in the way it should go" (213), a cottage girl sewing a button on to her father's shirt; his "Ye shall walk in silk attire," (377), with the love-sick lassie turning a deaf ear to her prudent mother's worldly temptings; and his "Irish Orange Girl" (523), have all his distinctive qualities of genial life, brisk colour, great facility and dexterity of handling, and sound, healthy, rustic charms in the female figures.

In the middle room the salient pictures, besides some noticed incidentally in our round of the east room, are A. H. Burr's "Dora" (250), from Tennyson's *Idyll*. The expression of the hard old farmer, as, with his infant grandson between his knees, love and remorse begin to conflict with stern severity, is most powerfully and truthfully given; and the painting is quite up to the expression. This is one of the pictures of very high promise, the works of a painter who has still his reputation to make in London.

There is still more cheering promise, for there is marked advance on earlier works, themselves promising much, in Mr. Marcus Stone's "From Waterloo to Paris" (345). Napoleon, a fugitive from the field through rain and storm, has taken shelter at early morning in a peasant's cottage, the retreat of an old soldier of Egypt, as we gather from a Mamaluke sabre and a print of the battle of the Pyramids on the wall. The Emperor sits moodily before the sputtering logs on the hearth, while Bertrand dries the famous *redingot, gris*. His host, still wearing a tattered uniform, with an empty sleeve, stands respectfully apart, with a couple of young mothers, one in widow's weeds, carrying a spade in her hand, while the frightened children cling to their skirts. In this group we read the devastating effects of the great conqueror's wars. Perhaps the most conscript husband of the shroud woeful woman may be lying, even now, stiff and stark among the trampled wheat of Quatre Bras or Hougoumont. Outside the escort is seen, under the lurid rain-sky, talking to the excited peasants. The conqueror sits, doubled up with fatigue, in moody reverie. The picture throughout, both figures and accessories, is excellently painted, and—what is especially commendable in the case of so young a painter—there is no forcing of expressions—no obtruding of his moral.

In passing a look should be taken, till the longer examination they deserve can be given, at Mr. Whistler's remarkable river-side subject "The last of Old Westminster-bridge" (332), full of rude force, and directness; at Mr. E. Crowe's "Brick-court" (797), outside of Dr. Goldsmith's staircase, on the morning of his death, with the outcasts and vagrants whom the doctor's ungrudging and undistinguishing charity used to relieve, gathered together to lament their kindly benefactor. We must pause longer at Mr. P. H. Calderon's "Scene at the British Ambassador's House in Paris during the Night of the St. Bartholomew Massacres." Walsingham, on whom the horrors have burst without warning, paces the room in moody anger, with his hands clasped behind him and his head bent down. His house has become a sanctuary for the British Protestants in Paris. They are grouped in all attitudes of terror, grief, and despair; men and women, young and old, fathers with children, wives, and mothers; some half-dressed, as the horror of the night found them, clothes from the Ambassador's wardrobe huddled over their night gear, some with wounds hastily dressed; the men chiefly gathered at the window, looking down on the scene of massacre below, some eager to strike a blow for the sufferers, some restraining, some restrained; women weeping for their lost ones; fathers held back from their daughters' throats; and in the midst the perturbed and wrathful Walsingham, brooding his letter to the Queen—his remonstrance to the Queen mother and her weak and wicked son. Mr. Calderon has produced nothing so animated in action, so dramatic in expression, or more solid and manly in painting. He has availed himself, however, of the unnecessary and mischievous aid of that strong black bombast-painting outline which is used by some of the French and Flemish painters,—it is certainly not the best thing to be borrowed of them.

Here is Mr. Leighton's largest and gravest picture—the only work of epic or high historical character in the Exhibition—"Ahab and Jezabel confounded at the door of Naboth's vineyard by the sudden appearance of Isaiah." The figures are the largest life-size. The reproving prophet stands in the doorway like an embodied Nemesis, passionless, awful, inexorable. Ahab cowers before him, Jezebel tosses her head with an air of defiance—you may see the heavy pendants in her ears swinging with the energy of her defiant action. Scorn and indignation writhe her passionate features as she drapes herself in her blue robe and challenges Heaven and its messenger. This is a work of lofty aim and high expression, largely drawn and powerfully coloured—somewhat black in the shadows and heavy in tone throughout, but in this accommodated to the greatness of the crime and the sternness of its reprobation. In striking contrast with this are Mr. Leighton's two pictures of a girl in rich fantastic array of azure and purple feeding peacocks—one, a milk-white bird, perched by his gorgeous fellow, in all the glories of his changing greens and blues and purples, and a group of the same at her feet, while pigeons strut and pout and coo about her, and settle on the sleeve of golden grain, of which she is scattering a handful to her special pets upon the balcony. This is a painter's colour-revel, and had the girl equalled the peacocks in truth and splendour it would have been a great consummation of the aim it now attains but imperfectly, owing to the treatment of the girl's dress, which is flat and poor in effect of colour, and limp in drawing. There is no such shortcoming, however, in the "Canephora" (406), the bust of a lovely, golden-haired Greek maiden, seen in profile against a sunny sky, robed in creamy white, and bearing on her head, on a cushion of purple and gold, a basket of figs and pomegranates. This is in every sense of the word an exquisite picture, though the painter has found his fair fruit-bearer in that garden of Armida where none can linger long and come out unweakened. These three works, taken with another picture by Mr. Leighton, of a hard-featured Italian cross-bowman (disagreeably back in the shadows) leaning on the head of his arblast on the ramparts, under a skeleton hand—record of some deed of blood bloodily punished,—bear very emphatic testimony to Mr. Leighton's great versatility and power over very different scales of effect and emotion.

When we remember that Mr. Lejeune was the last elected Associate of the Academy, while men like Calderon and Leighton—to say nothing of Hunt and Watts—were left outside, we have pronounced the most decisive condemnation of the present practice of Academic election—a condemnation which has been loudly uttered among painters and echoed outside the ranks of the profession by all who take an intelligent interest in English art.

We should have noticed in the East-room Mr. Ward's picture of Hogarth in company with his friend and sitter, Captain Coram, enjoying the criticism of the boys and girls of the Foundling Hospital on his picture of its founder, their genial and gentle benefactor. We may object to a certain garishness and flutter of light in this picture, but it is full of charming points—in the expression of the two gawky boy foundlings and the tender solicitude of Miss Hogarth for the sick girl, whom she has set down so carefully with her crutches beside her in the chair, from which she may enjoy the picture at her ease; in the glee of Coram in his hiding-place behind the picture, and in Mrs. Hogarth's hospitable, busy care for the little ones she, like her husband, so loved to tend in sickness and amuse in health. The picture is full of suggestion for kindly thought. We could have dispensed at Mr. Ward's hands with another episode from the hideous tragic comedy of "The Terror," the cutting off of Charlotte Corday's hair, just after she has given her last sitting to the young German painter, Hauer, who lost himself in his love for the fair executioner of Marat.

Mr. Valentine Prinsep is a young painter who has made a great advance on his previous works in his two pictures this year—"Barbagianni" (391), a fair haired girl in a blue dress, very lovely in colour, caressing a yellow owl; and his more important work, with the motto from *Christabel*, "Whispering tongues can poison truth" (423), of two estranged lovers passing each other on a palace-stair, under the whispered comments of the guests on the landing-place above. Eating some stiffness in the actions of the principal male figure, and a want of beauty in the lady—inexcusable to those who know his model—this picture establishes for its painter a high place among our younger colourists and justifies high augury of his future fame, when thorough mastery of drawing has given to his figures as much life and ease of action as they have already power and depth of colour.

Mr. F. Goodall, A., has three studies of Arab life.—a Nubian cafidgi, a fellah tambourine girl, both admirable in character and powerful in colour, and the widowed wife of a sheik going, with her child on her shoulder, to plant a palm branch on his grave. There is great richness and beauty of colour in both figure and landscape, and a touching sentiment of sadness in the calm, statuesque face.

E. W. Cooke never displayed his singular powers as a truthful topographical painter more strikingly than in his large subject of "Catalan Bay" (415), at the back of the rock of Gibraltar, where the sand from the far-off Sahara, washed up from the Gut, is gradually lifted up by the sea breeze in a sheer slope of some 600ft. against the rock, which towers as many feet above the top of the sand slope. All the details of the rock, the fine lamination of the sand-stone, the rhomboidal cleavage of the hard-stone, the rounded masses of bone-breccia, are discriminated with the knowledge of a geologist informing the eyes of a painter, and the painting of the sea is full of light and life. We need not add that all the details of fishing craft, the nets spread to dry, the floats strung on their guide-ropes, the stray anchors and rudders, are all touched with that perfect precision of hand which is one of Mr. Cooke's many qualifications as a painter of shipping. His other large picture, "Dutch Travellers at Anchor off Scheveling, waiting for the flood-tide," is as remarkable in its way as a study of sea and sky, and more complicated details of rig, on a larger scale. Then he has a Venetian sun-set, with the Church of La Salute, gorgeous with the transition from the yellow gold of the horizon to the green gold of the upper sky, flecked with crimson, and rose and purple bars of cloud.

In the West room, we have only time at present to notice Mr. Ansdell's "Going to the Fiesta," *Majo* and *Maja*, mounted on a gaily trapped Andalusian gray, making their reverence to a wayside cross, with the Sierra Nevada for a background. Mr. Barnell's "Reconciliation," the *denouement* of a domestic drama of high life pendant of Tennyson's "Dora." Mr. R. Lehmann's "Group of Roman Beggars at a Church Door," full of academic knowledge and close observations of Roman physiognomy and costume; and Mr. H. Lehmann's very striking portrait of his wife; Miss Milne's brilliant Foxgloves; Mr. J. Gilbert's spirited, though confused, rearguard of a cavalier force, with baggage waggons; Mr. Rankley's "Parable of the Sower," a young lady reading the Bible to the inmates of a gipsy camp on Barnes-common; very true in its gipsy character and with much nicely discriminated expression. Mr. W. P. Teames's "Emblems of Winds worth rightly tell us, that 'the child's the father of the man?'" Which of us, therefore, being a man of some forty years or thereabout more or less, will deny the filial affection that binds him to a happy youngster in the early days of the Melbourne Ministry, or *Consule Planco* as Mr. Thackeray would say, who used to pore over the funny pictures in the *Comic Almanack* with such wondering, delicious pleasure, as it is the privilege of youth to feel? Mr. Thackeray himself is disgracefully ignorant now not to know that he is not of his contemporary, Mr. Dickens—though destined to be the immortal authors of a mighty revolution in English literature, which has since been accomplished in the last five-and-twenty years.—Mr. Thackeray himself tells us that, so far back as 1820, when he had his turn of boyhood, the works of George Cruikshank, then already famous, were the study of his sweetest hours. Does he keep an old well-thumbed copy of *The Humourist*, which was published in that year, eagerly purchased with another cruel piece of bad hanging; and Mr. Leslie's "War Summons," or scenes of family life during the Wars of the Roses.

We must content ourselves with a mere enumeration of these pictures for the present and hope to return to all of them.

The portraits, drawings, and sculpture, we are compelled to leave entirely for our next notice.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

(From the London Review, April 25.)

THERE is a very large oil-painting still on view at Exeter Hall, in which Mr. Cruikshank has put on the canvas a very wonderful assemblage of several hundred figures,—the drinking, the drunken, and the demented, consequently, the despairing, the disorderly, the dying, and the damned,—all brought in to bear witness against the use of fermented liquors. What shall we say to this? A man of rare genius, and of equal benevolence which is happily not so rare, he has laboured exclusively on behalf of the total abstinence mission for some ten or twelve years past, from a sincere persuasion that, as an agency of moral and social reform, it ought to command the entire use of his extraordinary powers of illustration for the remainder of his life. We heartily respect the motives and the spirit of Mr. Cruikshank in taking this course, although we may differ with him in regard to the principle of total abstinence, as a universal rule, and as the proper remedy for those evils caused by the habit of intoxication, which we all agree to deplore. For reasons which need not here be discussed we may prefer the system of liberty and self-restraint, with habitual moderation and temperance in all things, to that of an absolute denial of this particular thing, which we find to be harmless, wholesome, agreeable, and even beneficial, when soberly and prudently enjoyed. But we are not inclined to quarrel, grief, and terror, to object to such a one as he has drawn. If it were not for the provocation of hearing a didactic showman recite, in front of this canvas, a dismal commentary upon the incidents which are there depicted, we might be content, without incredulity or dismay, to accept the monstrous promises at Byculla, and further have placed a Photographic Chemist of great experience in charge of this branch,

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ROUGE, finest, for polishing.
SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.
SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerreo Plates, and Electro Depositions; Bromide; Chloride; Cyanide; Nitrate, fused; perfectly neutral, and is free from *nitrite*; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized, Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate iodine; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium (for Calotype Process.)
SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate; Phosphate, and Acetate.
SODIUM, Chloride, pure; Bromide; and Iodide.
SOLUTION, for Iodizing Waxed Paper; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.
TANNIN, pure.
TURMERIC Paper, in Books.
TRIPOLI finest Venetian.
VARNISHES, by Bolton, Thomas, Bland and Long, &c., consisting of
VARNISH, Amber in Chloroform; Crystal in Chloroform; Benzoin in Chloroform; Spirit, by Somme Freres; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.

DIAMOND SOLUTION FOR CHEMICALLY CLEANING GLASS PLATES.

ACROMATIC LENSES OF SIZES.
BATHS, from 6½ by 4½ to 12 by 10.

DISHES.
Glass Moulded and Hard Porcelain, 6½ by 4½ to by 10.

PLATES.
Best Patent Glass with "Ground Edges," by Messrs. CHANCE & Co., of the following sizes:—
2½ by 2 inches to 12 by 10.

BOXES FOR HOLDING THE ABOVE PLATES, STEREOSCOPIC PLATES AND BOXES FOR HOLDING THE SAME.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.

Albumenized Paper.	
Genuine German Saxe.	[SIZES.
Extra Albumenized do.	
Turner's Negative and Positive	22 by 17
Whatman's do.	and
Canson's Thin Negative.	
Third Positive.	2 to 5
Hollingworth's Papers.	
Salted do.	
Pure Bibulous Paper, free from Iron.	17 by 11

Bibulous Extra thick for Blotting off Proofs.
Circular Filtering Paper, of sizes.

SUNDRIES.

Plate Holders.
Pneumatic Holders.
Pressure Frames, Oak and Mahogany.
Levelling Stands with Screws, for Coating and developing Plates.
Scales and Weights in Mahogany Boxes, with Glass Pans.
Scales in Oak Boxes with Brass Pans.
Graduated Glass Measures.
Glass Funnels and Stands.
Buckle Brushes.
Focussing Glasses.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Camels' Hair Pencils, of sizes.
Horn Forceps, and Paper Clips.
Manson's Colors, various.
Card Mounts, of sizes
Frames for Passe Partouts.
Morocco Cases and Frames.
Glass and Wedgewood Pestles and Mortars
Stereoscopic Mounts.
Microscopes and Telescopes.

Business Announcements.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., Operative Chemists, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus, Chemicals, and every requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the work, in the commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a Photographic Chemist of great experience in charge of this branch.

Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Wines, &c.—W. beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, 40, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doc.
Claret	No. 1 ..... Black Capsule	35
	" ..... Blue " "	30
	" ..... Pts. " "	16
	No. 3 ..... Yellow " "	26
	" ..... Pts. " "	14
	No. 4 ..... Green " "	22
	" ..... Pts. " "	12
	Medoc ..... Red " "	17
	" ..... Pts. " "	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co ..... " "	38
	" ..... " per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand D. & Co. ..... " "	32
	" ..... " per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil ..... " "	38
	" ..... " per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality ..... " "	34
	" ..... " per 2 dozen Pts.	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil ..... " "	38
Hock	" ..... " per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality ..... " "	32
	" ..... " per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Port	Black Seal ..... " "	28
	" ..... Pts.	15
	Red Seal ..... " "	24
	" ..... Pts.	12
	Amontillado ..... Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso ..... " "	30
Sherry	Light Golden ..... Green " "	28
	Pale ..... Brown " "	26
	Pale ..... Yellow " "	22
	Pale ..... White " "	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
" " (Yellow "		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Sancel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown ..... in Glass Bottles	42
	" ..... Pts.	21
	White ..... " Bottles	42
	" ..... Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
"	Pts.	20
Cherry Brandy		30
"	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, April 1863.

JUST ARRIVED.—Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas from the best makers in London ..... Rs. 4 to 12
Sponges ..... 1 to 20
Hairbrushes (Gossnell & Co.) ..... 3 to 5
Browne and White Turkish Towels (a dozen) ..... 12 to 36
Fancy Looking Glasses assorted, of sizes and shapes 2 to 20
Thermometers ..... 2 to 5
Writing Paper and Envelopes from De la Rue & Co. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. 50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from ..... 20 to 35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise. 4 to 40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved... 25 to 30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from ... 20 to 50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever 700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever 600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds 400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved 300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks do. do.
Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.
And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.
A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Son's Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
" " " Ditto in Pints	11	8	" "
" 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	" "
" " Ditto in Pints	9	0	" "
" 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	" "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French.
Burgundy, Beaujolais.
Champagne, Rainart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter."
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.
ALBERT VINAY,
5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—Mr. B. RODRIGUES, Chemist and Druggist, Meadow Street, Fort, No. 32, has on hand for sale, at moderate price, superior SPIRITS OF WINE of the London proof, from 55 to 60 degrees. For particulars apply at the Shop.

BASS, AND CO'.S BEER IN WOOD of last October brew, just received, orders registered by LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

CUNLIFF'S Claret ..... Rs. 36
" Sherry ..... " 25
Ronaldson's Sherry ..... " 23
REMINGTON & Co.

May 29, 1863.

JUST ARRIVED.

JEWANJEE EDJLJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca*, *Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.
Chilling worth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.
Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.
18th February, 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.
Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.....at Rs. 36 per doz. quarst
CLARET.
St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils

ainé	at Rs.	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858	"	30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856. Do.	"	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858. Do.	"	30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Mollet & Co.